



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form. Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Chad

Peace Accord Signed Between Government, FNT

LD1310185794 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There has been a small sign of relief in Chad's political crisis in the shape of a peace agreement between the government and the Chad National Front [FNT], an armed opposition movement. The agreement was signed yesterday in the locality of Abeche in a region which has seen violent clashes between the government forces and the national front in the past.

In the terms of the agreement, the FNT fighters and its civilian cadres, numbering several hundred people, will be recruited into the army or civil service. The agreement also provides for a cease-fire and the release of FNT members currently in detention. [passage omitted]

Government, Opposition Sign Reconciliation Agreement

AB1310120494 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The national reconciliation process advocated by President Idriss Deby has started to bear fruit. This morning, an eight-point peace agreement was signed between the government and the Chadian National Front [FNT]. Mamatat Ali, you were our correspondent at Abeche.

[Begin Ali recording] This eight-point agreement envisages, among other things, the regrouping of FNT elements at (Tessan), a locality some 50 km to the south of Abeche. With the cease-fire still in force, this FNT regrouping should be over by 31 October, the date the government should take over the FNT elements. The agreement also envisages the release of FNT prisoners arrested before 20 May. On the other hand, a list of those arrested after this date will be compiled and will be handed over to the government by the FNT leadership prior to their total release.

Concerning the integration of FNT elements into the ranks of the Chadian National Army, the principles of this integration will be outlined according to guidelines to be issued. Concerning the FNT's civilian functionaries, who joined the FNT and thus abandoned their posts, they will be absorbed into the civil service.

Others who took part in this signing ceremony include (Yusuf Torgogni), the prefect of Ouaddai; the sultan of (Dar Ouaddai), the commander of the Second Military Region, and six other civilian and military dignitaries in the region. [end recording]

Congo

President Comments on Oil-for-Arms Deal Reports

AB1310125894 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 13 Oct 94

[Hosted by Jean-Christophe Songo]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Songo] President Pascal Lissouba returned to Brazzaville yesterday. The Congolese head of state has just paid a four-day official visit to Israel. [passage omitted]

Michel Kibi, THE JERUSALEM POST—an Israeli newspaper—reported that the Congolese president had gone to exchange oil for arms. What is the exact situation?

[Kibi] Indeed, it is THE JERUSALEM POST, an Israeli right-wing newspaper—belonging to the Likud, for that matter. It is published in English; it is the English version, at any rate, that published this report on Monday, 10 October. The title is: Oil-for-Arms Exchange. In this newspaper, the two colleagues who wrote this article based their argument on the presence of the presidential delegation and Hydrocarbons Minister Benoit Koukenene in Israel. They simply forgot that Israel had just obtained a permit for oil prospecting in our country. The argument is therefore too flimsy to cause such a disturbance in Congo and abroad.

[Songo] This information was announced by RFI, but I would like to inform you that, before the arrival of the president of the Republic in Jerusalem, the same newspaper, THE JERUSALEM POST, published a report on Congo. In this article on Congo, the newspaper clearly indicated the sense of responsibility of President Lissouba, who is fighting to get other partners in the world in order to save Congo from its current catastrophic economic situation. This information, however, was never reported by our RFI friends. Questioned on this famous barter, the legislator for the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development, Jean-Blaise Kololo, simply spoke of slander against our country. Well, Michel Kibi, the president of the Republic followed this information. What was his reaction?

[Kibi] The president of the Republic simply expressed his regret that journalists could give completely erroneous information in a newspaper like THE JERUSALEM POST without adequate investigation, and the president of the Republic...

[Songo, interrupting] Did you interview him?

[Kibi] Yes, I interviewed the president of the Republic and he spoke about insult to Congo. Let us listen to the reaction of the president of the Republic:

[Begin Lissouba recording] We must be clear in a case like this one. I regret that the journalists who began by—I do not know what they wanted—did not have the

presence of mind or did not choose, in any case, to come and interview me or interview the Israeli officials. I could have enlightened them. As for what I think about this issue, there is no need for me as a head of state to travel for many miles to strike an arms deal. I can send the minister of defense or the minister of foreign affairs if I want to buy arms.

Regarding the development of my country, I base my argument on this simple idea: My predecessors left a very heavy debt. There was no development in our country, but there was a heavy debt. Today, we want to develop our country, and we cannot develop our country without controlling the financial advantages for this development. I simply proposed to my Israeli partners that I want to undertake development projects in my country without incurring any debt that can penalize future generations, like the one left by my predecessors, which is already penalizing their future generation until beyond the year 2000. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Zaire

Kasa-Vubu: France Tried To Murder Tshisekedi

[Report on interview with Justine M'Poyo Kasa-Vubu, opposition representative in Belgium, by "FDS"; date not given: "How Can Belgium Play Host to a Thief Like Kengo?—Justine Kasa-Vubu Decries 'the Betrayal of Democratization'"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] "The West wants to lumber us with the scraps of democracy. Here in Belgium there is good reason to suspect that power is being abused to force ministers to resign; back home in Zaire, a certain Kengo wa Dondo is known to have stolen the wealth of the state since hard evidence was presented against him. Nonetheless, the Belgian Government is welcoming Kengo wa Dondo as a fully-fledged prime minister. This example of double standards reflects the crisis of moral values that is currently afflicting the West." [passage omitted]

The fact that Belgium is preparing to follow in France's footsteps and resume its cooperation with one of Mobutu's henchmen is something that Justine Kasa-Vubu describes as "betrayal." "For a while, the Belgian Government adopted a very courageous stance against Mobutu. [outgoing Foreign Minister] Willy Claes voiced his support for the National Conference and for the prime minister appointed by it, Tshisekedi. However, that vocal support was never translated into supportive action."

"No, while Mobutu drove the Tshisekedi government out of office by force of arms, it was expected that Tshisekedi, out in the wilderness, would somehow come up with a detailed policy plan, including growth indexes, and development plans. That plan was the precondition for the West to offer cooperate materially with the Tshisekedi government."

Dirty Hands

"Meanwhile, two to three serious attacks were carried out on Tshisekedi. It is virtually a miracle that he is still alive. We have strong indications that the French approved the plan aimed at physically eliminating Tshisekedi, or maybe even actively supported it, in the same way as they are now supporting the dictator in Togo again: In their eyes, Tshisekedi is a tiresome obstacle. Kengo was supposed to and should be reinstated as prime minister, not because he embodies democratization, but because in the past the West managed to cooperate well with him, and in so doing many of them would appear to have gotten their hands dirty."

"With Kengo in power in Kinshasa, they know they are better protected against damaging revelations. And another decisive factor is that a number of major companies are very well aware of the tremendous wealth that Zaire potentially has to offer, over there, even if there is no development, a large number of small investments in shady deals can yield vast profits. Those entrepreneurs have good contacts with political parties, in Belgium primarily with the liberals (Jean Gol was the first person to rejoice at the resumption of cooperation with Zaire), and in France with the Balladur government. [passage omitted]

"Both Mobutu and Kengo understand that they do not constitute a threat to each other. Kengo knows that he can never become prime minister again because in the eyes of the people he is not a real Zairian. Furthermore, he still has dual nationality, and since 24 April 1990, when he and many other veterans of the regime believed that the democratization process could not be stopped, he resided in Brussels for a long time on his Polish passport."

"Opting in favor of Tshisekedi and against Kengo is not a mere matter of choosing between individuals, they say, but above all a question of principles: The reconstruction of Zaire can only take place on the basis of democratic rules. Those rules were laid down by the National Conference and by other conclaves, and Mobutu first approved the texts and then vetoed them."

"Kengo has confessed to the National Conference that he unjustly accumulated wealth under the Second Republic, and he attempted to make amends by promising to repatriate his stolen fortune and give it back to the government. Well then, if he regards himself as the first citizen of the country, then he should be the first among the other plunderers to give back his riches. How can Belgium, that has strictly nothing to show from its long cooperation with Mobutu, now go and cooperate once more with someone who belongs to the presidential band of profiteers and thieves?

Sham Conditions

"Is Belgium laying down conditions on its resumption of cooperation? We fear that these are a sham, a means of

helping the Kengo pill to slip down smoothly and of deceiving us. We were labeled radicals, whereas we are in fact faithful followers who will stand by democratization through thick and thin. We are true to the fundamental principles on which Western society is based. If Belgium does not intend to cooperate with us, but does intend to cooperate with those who have placed themselves above the law and any respect for principles, then the West will prove that in spite of all the words about sustained development, it has lost all sense of ethics and is merely offering Africa the crumbs of democracy."

"Are there any hard feelings in Zaire because of the so-called 'betrayal' by the Belgians and the French? Recently, one of Tshisekedi's confidants, 'Young Turk' Joseph Olenghankoy, gave westerners eight days to leave the country, supposedly because when that time had elapsed they would be the object of the people's rage. Naturally, you find such statements shocking. It is instantly forgotten that Mobutu has repeatedly issued much coarser threats than that. Olenghankoy merely expressed the growing frustration felt by young people in Zaire at the Belgian break from the 'contract of trust.' However, it is not too late. If the Zairian people sees that Kengo leaves here with his hands empty, then confidence can be restored."

Kengo on Rwandan Refugee Problem, French Visit, Economy

AB1310230094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 13 Oct 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo by Africa No. 1 correspondent Mohamed Issoufou Saliou; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Kengo] We discussed at all levels, up to that of the prime minister, a number of problems, which are of particular concern to France, in the aftermath of Operation Turquoise in Rwanda. We also discussed these matters with the UN secretary general and the Americans. Everyone agrees that the Rwandan refugees must be helped to return home. They will be better off in their country than in Nord Kivu and Sud Kivu. Today, I believe that France, Zaire, and the international community are seeking steps to resolve the problem. I did touch on some of these steps in my speech before the UN General Assembly: First, an army comprising all tribes should be set up. Next a government with a power-sharing formula satisfactory to the parties involved should be formed, and last Rwandans should be helped to rebuild their country. In this regard France is prepared to resume cooperation with Rwanda.

[Saliou] Mr. Prime Minister, we know that Zaire is a country that has been bled white, a country with a ruined economy, and that your main concern now is Zaire's economic recovery. How do you plan to overcome this tough challenge?

[Kengo] The challenge is a tough one but Zaire has enormous potential. This is what people often forget.

Forest reserves in Zaire account for 50 percent of Africa's total. There are numerous water courses and fish-rich lakes. The substratum is endowed with the most strategic raw materials. The sector that we are going to manage as fast as possible—since it can generate resources immediately—is the traditional diamond mining sector. If the buying and exporting of diamonds were better managed, Zaire would in no time generate between \$60-\$80 million and, believe me, all that revenue far exceeds Zaire's needs. We could then revamp the banking system and give the economy a push because what is lacking most in our country today, considering the fact that it is outward oriented, is the total lack of foreign exchange, which is bought more on the parallel market, a situation that contributes to the currency's unending depreciation.

[Saliou] Precisely, in regard to the currency, how are you going to revamp the economy with genuine currency notes, genuine Zaire notes, considering that for some time now one has noticed the ongoing illegal trafficking of counterfeit notes in the country?

[Kengo] We have notified the judicial authorities, and we have notified Interpol. We expect the judicial authorities to submit a status report on their investigations and Interpol to take the necessary measures within its power. When these things are done, I believe we will be able to halt the trafficking. Since we have abrogated the contract with EGIMEX [expansion unknown], it will, in turn, have to abrogate the contract with Argentina. In the petition we filed, we asked Interpol to stop the importation of bank notes, destroy those that have been printed, and stop outstanding orders. I believe these measures will on the whole enable Zaire to inject sanity into the monetary, financial, and economic spheres because we will achieve a stabilization program that is necessary for economic recovery.

[Saliou] My very last question, Mr. Prime Minister. You have just won a major battle at the level of the international community, namely your recognition as Zaire's only prime minister. How are you going to handle the remaining domestic political problems, particularly that of the Zairian political hard-liners?

[Kengo] I believe the problem has already sorted itself out because I learned while on my trip abroad that those who walked out of the transitional parliament have returned. This is already a healthy sign, and we are going to continue to exploit this return by urging the people for whom we earmarked vacant posts in our cabinet to join us [words indistinct].

Prime Minister Kengo Arrives in Brussels From France

AB1310224094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network
in French 1230 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo arrived in the Belgian capital yesterday from

Paris, France, where he spent three days. While in Paris, the prime minister held discussions with his hosts—senior French authorities. The Zairian premier expressed satisfaction with the discussions they held. France has undertaken

to increase its humanitarian aid to Zaire in the health, education, and transport sectors and has promised to back up the Kengo government's efforts to improve relations with the Bretton Woods institutions. [passage omitted]

MK, APLA Members Warned Against Defying Authority

MB1410060594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela has warned mutinous MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—Pan-Africanist Congress military wing] soldiers that the government will take action if they continue to defy the military authorities.

Speaking in Pretoria after a meeting with the military command council, he appealed to the former guerrillas to return to their bases so that the integration process could resume and their complaints receive attention.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Joe Modise has addressed disgruntled MK members at Wallmannstal military base north of the city. The meeting was closed to the media. However, military sources say that despite an initially hostile reception, Mr. Modise was able to outline how the government proposed to deal with their grievances.

More than half the MK members who were absent without leave from Wallmannstal have returned, and more are expected to do so within the next few days. In Durban, however, MK members have vowed not to return to barracks before their grievances are addressed.

Parliament Cancels Testimony by General, Armscor

MB1310122194 Johannesburg SABA in English 1151 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 13 SABA—A meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Defence scheduled for 18 October to hear evidence from SANDF [South African National Defense Force] Chief General Georg Meiring and Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] head I. J. Moolman has been cancelled following a request from President Nelson Mandela that the men should not appear before it at this stage, committee Chairman Mr Tony Yengeni announced on Thursday [13 October].

In a statement, he said the main reason for the cancellation was that the inquiry initiated by Justice Minister Dullah Omar should be given a chance to conduct its investigation effectively and without any hindrance. Another reason was that President Mandela was going to be speaking to the SANDF General Staff and to Armscor directors himself. Mr. Yengeni said his committee would study the report by Mr. Omar's commission thoroughly and then, if necessary, consider inviting Gen. Meiring and Mr. Moolman to appear before it.

Commission To Investigate Armscor

MB1310163494 Johannesburg SABA in English 1355 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 13 SABA—Justice Minister Dullah Omar announced on Thursday [13

October] the appointment of a commission of inquiry to probe arms trade by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] in the wake of controversy surrounding a mystery transaction with a foreign arms dealer.

Mr. Omar said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the investigation had been instituted "in view of the allegations in respect of certain arms transactions involving Armscor." The appointment of the panel follows media reports about a cargo of arms ostensibly sold to the Lebanese Government but allegedly destined for an unknown, possibly bogus buyer.

"I was requested by... Mr. Joe Modise, minister of defence, to make the necessary arrangements for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into these transactions and other related matters."

Mr. Omar said the three-man commission would be chaired by acting Justice E. Cameron and would focus on circumstances surrounding the deal with arms dealer 'Ali Wazan, who is believed to be a Lebanese.

The panel will also investigate other Armscor transactions from 1 January 1991 to date, and try to pinpoint the identity of the buyers. The commission would try to determine whether the transactions had violated any law or any international embargo and whether there was prima facie evidence that a criminal offence or serious misconduct had been committed.

The panel has also been instructed to make recommendations on the development of a "responsible arms trade policy and decisionmaking process in South Africa."

Other members of the commission are Adv. I. V. Maleka of the Johannesburg Bar and Mr. Laurie Nathan, the director of the Centre for Conflict Resolution at the University of Cape Town.

Mandela Addresses Church Synod, Reiterates Role

MB1310194594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The general synod of the NG [Dutch Reformed] church in Pretoria has adopted a motion uniting the various branches of the church. Today President Mandela, who made his speech in Afrikaans, became the first head of state to address the synod. He said the church had a special role to play in the development of a free and just South Africa. Hennie Duvanhage reports:

[Begin recording] [Duvanhage] Mr. Mandela said it was not his intention to ask the church to support any political party or policy. He said such support had proved to be dangerous as was the case when the NG church supported the policy of apartheid. Mr. Mandela reminded the synod of the wrongs of apartheid and said he was aware of the change of heart in the church.

[Mandela, in Afrikaans; in progress] With the NG church's recognition that apartheid had been wrong, there lies a special task on your shoulders—now that you have searched your own hearts—to join hands with all of us.

[Duvanhage] Mr. Mandela said there should be no doubt that members of the NG church had a vital role to play in the future of the country. In its reaction, the synod pledged its support and cooperation. [end recording]

De Klerk Assails ANC for 'Confrontation Politics'

MB1310122394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The deputy president and leader of the National Party [NP], Mr. F.W. de Klerk, has sharply criticized the ANC for what he called its strategy of blaming the NP for everything that (?goes) wrong in the country. Mr. De Klerk said in Bloemfontein that the ANC focused on the wrongs of apartheid, but that it was the NP which had abolished the apartheid system, whereas the ANC still had to break out of communism.

Mr. de Klerk said the time for confrontation politics had passed, and added that consensus still had to be reached on issues such as the truth commission, education, land reform, and language rights, and the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] approach to this. He also said that affirmative action should not be allowed to develop into a new form of discrimination.

De Klerk: Government Not Unanimous on Affirmative Action

MB1310183594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk said the ANC's handling of affirmative action causes red lights to flicker.

During a blitz visit to the Orange Free State, he said affirmative action was one of several sensitive matters on which the government of national unity had not reached unanimity.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Leonie Kock] Mr. De Klerk's message as National Party [NP] leader to the group of invited guests was that his party forms an effective opposition in the government of national unity and has influenced other important decisions. He said other burning points about which no joint decisions had as yet been reached were the truth commission, education, language, and land rights and land reforms. Mr. De Klerk said the NP supports affirmative action fully, but warned that it should not degenerate into reverse discrimination.

[De Klerk, in English] Merit must be the cornerstone on which promotion and appointment is judged if we want to ensure good management of the government.

[Kock] In his capacity as deputy president, he paid a short visit to Orange Free State Premier Patrick Lekota and had lunch with the local transitional council members. [end recording]

Defense Force Integration Talks Begin in Pretoria

MB1310122094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Talks between President Nelson Mandela and the command council of the defense force on problems with the integration of former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—Pan-Africanist Congress military wing] members into the defense force began in Pretoria at 0900 this morning. The minister of defense, Mr. Joe Modise, said his deputy, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, also attended the meeting.

A defense force spokesman said the chief of the defense force, General Georg Meiring, had briefed the delegates on the problems being experienced with integration. Meanwhile, the MK soldiers who had deserted the Wallmannstal base near Pretoria on Wednesday were streaming back to the base.

ANC Official: NP Response in Cape Crisis 'Inadequate'

MB1310120794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 13 SAPA—The National Party [NP]-dominated Western Cape government was facing a crisis because of the flagrant breach of confidence and political chicanery of the NP led by provincial Premier Hernus Kriel, ANC caucus leader and Economic Affairs MEC [member of the Executive Council] Allan Boesak said on Thursday [13 October]. In a statement, he said the NP's response to the crisis caused by the ANC's withdrawal from the provincial cabinet on Wednesday was "totally inadequate."

Dr. Boesak and three colleagues did not attend Wednesday's cabinet meeting, in protest against the alleged unilateral restructuring of the provincial government by the NP administration.

"Mr. Kriel can deny all he wants. The facts are clear and his pathetic attempts to pass the buck are as transparent as they are unbelievable." Dr. Boesak said a document detailing a proposed allocation of senior posts had been given to the ANC on Friday [7 October] by a Mr. Myburgh, a deputy director of Management Advisory Services.

Mr. Kriel claimed on Wednesday the document had no official status and was merely "a theoretical exercise," which reflected the thinking of a junior official.

Dr. Boesak said the proposals contained in the Myburgh document corresponded closely with those put to the

ANC informally by Mr. Kriel himself on three separate occasions. The ANC had rejected Mr. Kriel's proposals for restructuring of departments and allocation of senior staff. He said the ANC believed Mr. Myburgh had been instructed to present the proposals to its caucus at a meeting on Friday. "If indeed he had done this on his own, it is irresponsible beyond belief and he should be called to account before the cabinet so that the full truth be known."

Dr. Boesak said that if the controversy was no more than a bureaucratic conspiracy of which Mr. Kriel and the NP bore no knowledge, they should have no difficulty in meeting the ANC's conditions for its return to the cabinet. These include an immediate end to unilateral restructuring, the right of ministers to have the final say on restructuring and appointments in their departments, and a commitment that the four portfolios held by ANC ministers would remain unchanged.

Government Said To Succeed in Promoting Investment

MB1310063994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2151 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 12 SAPA—Government has succeeded in promoting investment with its economic policies, Deputy Minister of Finance Alec Erwin said on Wednesday.

Addressing SEIFSA [Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa]'s annual presidential address, Erwin said government had successfully created a policy framework addressing the country's four economic priorities—monetary and fiscal policy, trade, labour and development. "I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the early record of this government will be that of one of the fastest achievers of all," Erwin said.

He said the early achievements were "remarkable" considering the fact that the present government was a government of national unity—"incorporating people with no previous experience of government." The government's economic policy was presently focussed on "relocating the public sector" to make more efficient use of the country's resources.

"Our first priority is to ensure that the public sector is geared towards the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP].

"There are a lot of public sector resources sitting around this economy and we must ensure that available resources are utilised to their best effect," Erwin said. Relocating the public sector would enable the government to restructure debt repayment, make more resources available for the RDP fund and increase participation of small-medium and micro enterprises in the national economy. Furthermore, government had succeeded in formulating a crucial tripartite negotiating process representing government, business and labour.

"We have taken the crucial choice of entering into a tripartite approach to face the economic and structural problems of the future," Erwin said. Government had also made the important decision of moving towards an open economy by committing itself to the abolition of exchange control and to consistent economic policies. On labour relations, Erwin said the government would facilitate negotiations between labour and business. "The role of government is not to dictate to anybody, but to mediate for an effective collective bargaining process," he said.

On development policy, he said the RDP was testimony to the government's policy commitment. "It's ridiculous to expect a government to spell out more detail than that which it has within these first 100-150 days," he said.

MK, APLA Members Demand Discussion With Mandela

MB1310183494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The discontent among former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members who had deserted their SANDF [South African National Defense Force] bases has not been resolved.

Former MK elements in Durban demanded to be addressed by President Nelson Mandela. Johan Claasen reports that in Pretoria today attention was given at highest level to the problems.

[Begin recording] [Claasen] About half of the more than 7,000 former MK recruits who had left the Wallmannstal base north of Pretoria without permission returned to the camp today. Army headquarters expect more to return within the next few days.

State President Nelson Mandela, Defense Minister Joe Modise, and his deputy, Ronnie Kasrils, were today briefed by the Defense Force's Command Council on the situation. Modise later flew to Wallmannstal, where he addressed recruits. The media was denied entry. Mandela is likely to visit Wallmannstal next Thursday to address the recruits.

[Correspondent Veronica van der Westhuizen] MK and APLA members in Durban today decided at a meeting not to return to assembly points. The members are demanding that President Mandela address their grievances. Their demands include, among other things, a salary of 2,500 rands and housing schemes.

[Unidentified MK member, in English] We are not going back to the assembling areas until such time that the honorable state president, Nelson Mandela, has attended fully to our grievances.

[Van der Westhuizen] They also requested other APLA and MK members to withdraw immediately from the National Defense Force. The members also said they did

not feel secure in the army camps because they do not have weapons, while members of the National Defense Force are armed. [end recording]

Agreements on Transitional Local Councils Approved

MB1310204694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA—The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] government has cleared the way for the establishment of transitional local councils [TLC] for the Benoni, Brakpan, Krugersdorp, Alberton and Randfontein areas.

A provincial cabinet meeting on Wednesday [12 October] approved agreements for the establishment of the TLC's, the provincial government said in a statement on Thursday. The approval was made in terms of the Local Government Transition Act of 1994. It lays the basis for the old separate black, Indian, coloured and white local authorities to be dismantled. It also paves the way for first non-racial and democratically elected local government structures, said the statement.

The new TLC will be empowered to review existing budgets of the old local authorities to ensure the successful implementation of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program].

South African Press Review for 13 Oct

MB1310120694

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Call for Death Penalty—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 October in its page 6 editorial notes Justice Minister Omar's remark that the government will not lift the moratorium on the death penalty. "What Mr. Omar overlooks is that South Africa has more murders than almost any other country. And there is no country that has anything like the number of coldblooded killings of policemen." "What does the government do about this except mouth platitudes like we are clamping down on crime, we are introducing community policing, the killing of policemen will not be tolerated, and we are taking action to stop the murder of householders, motorists and farmers?" The death penalty is "the best deterrent to murder."

THE STAR

Questions Surrounding Death Penalty—"A moral repugnance" attaches to the death penalty, says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 October. "It also fails to allow for correction where there has been human or legal frailty." Justice Minister Omar is "unambiguous" about the non possibility of government lifting a moratorium on the death penalty. "But several related issues are less clear. What will happen to all the people on Death Row? Will a life sentence in future mean exactly that? Will the

courts be able to prescribe the length a sentence should run before parole and/or release is considered? Will there be a special review panel to make recommendations in such cases?" THE STAR believes society is "going to need assurances beyond liberal insistence on the sanctity of life."

BUSINESS DAY

Need for Military Integration Commission—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 October in a page 12 editorial comments on the problems arising from integrating ANC military cadres into the South African National Defense Force, SANDF, saying: "The easy option of ridding the force of recalcitrant MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members would swell the numbers of unemployed, disaffected people preying on and eroding lawful society, and the ANC will be concerned at the possible effect of such a move on its constituency." A "new approach" is needed and BUSINESS DAY proposes the establishment of an "integration commission." This body could "steer and oversee the process, cut red tape, and possibly even use private sector management expertise in the task."

SOWETAN

Death Penalty—The government's stand on the death penalty, as stated by Justice Minister Omar that it would not lift the moratorium on the death penalty, is "perhaps the correct position to take for a country trying to create a tolerant and humane society," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 October. However, the government "must convince people that it is doing something to stop the crime wave and that there are better ways to deal with it than just hanging delinquents."

CITY PRESS

Striking Workers Undermine Mandela's Endeavors—Khulu Sibiyi writes in his "My Way" column on page 14 of Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 9 October on the "irresponsible actions" of the striking security guards, the striking bus drivers, and the former MK soldiers who "abandoned their camps and marched on to various provincial authorities to present their grievances?" President Mandela's mission to the United States, among other things, was to encourage more investment in South Africa, and the "very workers he is tirelessly and sleeplessly fighting for seem to ignore all his endeavours." "Soon the country could be ungovernable, taking us back to the gloomy old days of apartheid." Sibiyi believes "some of Mandela's senior cabinet ministers are to blame for this mayhem we see today." When truck drivers blockaded the freeway and demanded to see Labor Minister Mboweni and Transportation Minister Maharaj, they "went rushing to the scene of the action like small boys—setting a bad precedent. It would seem even union leaders no longer have a hold and also no longer command respect among the workers, as was the case with the bus drivers." Sibiyi believes the onus is on "our leaders to tell the people that this is now our country, we are in charge and in control. If we destroy this country, we are destroying ourselves and our future."

Angola

UNITA's Valentim: Savimbi Alive; Talks Near End

MB1310185394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Oct 94

[Report by Cremilda Massinga]

[FBIS Translated Text] Angola's situation continues to be difficult, particularly in the wake of recent government army offensives against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] positions.

International observers say the government is scoring points in terms of military positions on the ground and that UNITA appears to be on the defensive and receiving little international support. At the beginning of the week, international observers were pessimistic about UNITA and the Angolan Government signing a peace accord in Lusaka soon. Both teams had left the Zambian capital for Angola for consultations, and the climate did not seem particularly inviting. Today, UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim granted Radio Mozambique an interview in which he commented on the situation:

[Begin Valentim recording] We are in the last few meters before signing the document. We are studying the issue of districts and communes [words indistinct] lists and making certain [word indistinct] things are going well. We hope to have the team chiefs sign the relevant documents before the principal and formal signing ceremony, which will occur (?at the end of the month). [end recording]

UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim said the proceedings are expected to wind up by 17 October so that the documents can then be submitted to the two teams to be signed. That will be followed by a meeting of the chiefs of General Staff to discuss technical issues and only then will the Angolan Government and UNITA leaders formally meet to sign the accord. Valentim diplomatically skirted our question about the new demands raised by UNITA last week. Those demands have to do with control over oil-rich Soyo District and the port city of Lobito.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] As we have said before, those discussions are evolving in the best possible manner, and we are within sight of an agreement. For this very reason, I would note the positive, rather than the negative, side of that issue. I cannot specify which areas are under discussion because we agreed that we should not use the names of districts and communes.

[Massinga] Dr. Valentim, what is your situation in terms of military positions on the ground? It would appear that the government Army has recently launched a powerful offensive.

[Valentim] We are caught in a situation of both peace and war. This is not the best combination, so what we

want is for the talks to end on a note of understanding. It is my belief that all current military activities and the intensification of the fighting are negative elements. The most important thing is to pay greater attention to the peace talks. To that end, we expect support from the international community at large and from the countries of southern Africa in particular. They should take positive steps to help our national reconciliation effort.

[Massinga] Dr. Valentim, lately there have been insistent rumors about the alleged death of UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi. You are the spokesman of the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks. What is your comment on that matter?

[Valentim] He is well, alive, in good health, and at the helm of UNITA and of the UNITA armed forces. [end recording]

Portugal 'Welcomes' Proposal To Organize Armed Forces

BR1310155694 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in
Portuguese 11 Oct 94 p 13

[Report by Eduardo Mascarenhas: "UNAVEM is Gathering Momentum"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following separate meetings with Foreign Minister Durao Barroso and Defense Minister Fernando Nogueira, UN Deputy Secretary General Kofi Annan said yesterday in Lisbon that the United Nations were grateful to Portugal for its support in Mozambique and in former Yugoslavia: in the first case, in connection with the installation and operation of the Blue Helmets' communication systems, as well as logistical aspects and the preparation of the elections, and, in the second case, in connection with the presence of some units of the Public Security Police.

Kofi Annan, who will be spending a few days in Portugal as Minister Fernando Nogueira's guest, and who will be making a speech today at the National Defense Institute, is also responsible for supervising the creation of a peace-keeping force in Angola (Unavem III: United Nations Angola Verification Mission).

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS is aware that the Portuguese authorities, through various channels, expressed their interest in giving a positive response as regards participating in UNAVEM. But not at any price.

Portugal, which may contribute military engineering forces to UNAVEM, welcomed a proposal from New York, Lusaka, and Luanda, concerning the possibility of being responsible (as in the past) for organizing Angola's new Armed Forces. However—according to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS—Portugal first wants to clarify the costs and the procedures involved in such an operation.

Deadlock in Lusaka

In the meantime—yesterday, in Lusaka—one of the negotiators in the UNITA [National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola] delegation accused the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola] of boycotting the signing of the protocol and forcing a postponement of its political committee's meeting, which was scheduled to begin today in Huambo. UNITA stated that "the MPLA called the government delegation to Luanda to prevent it from agreeing to sign the Lusaka protocol last Saturday, thus also forcing the meeting of UNITA's political committee to be postponed for two or three days."

The UNITA source, who—invoking an agreement reached with the head of the mediators last Sunday—requested to remain anonymous, added: "These are delaying tactics, which will push back the signing of the protocol for a few days and force the Angolan people to suffer from the ravages of war for a while longer." Praising the behavior of the government's negotiators in Lusaka, the source stressed that "the blame lies with the MPLA's leadership, who forced people, such as us, who were strongly committed to signing the Lusaka protocol rapidly, to move to Luanda."

Faced with this situation, the same source recognized the possibility that UNITA's delegation might first sign the protocol, and only subsequently travel to the town of Huambo in order to have the protocol ratified by its political committee.

Luanda Is To Decide

The same source asserted that, if the Angolan government accepts his organization's latest proposals, UNITA is ready to sign the protocol, and that the mediators had already been informed of this intention. In the meantime, the above-mentioned government delegation source said from Lusaka that its leadership would hold a further meeting today with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Accuses Frelimo of Election Fraud

MB1310205794 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1743 GMT 13 Oct 94

[Interview with Renamo presidential candidate Afonso Dhlakama by unidentified correspondent in Nampula Province; date not given; from the "Airtime" program—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent] Mr. President Afonso Dhlakama, how do you assess the electoral campaign so far?

[Dhlakama] This campaign has surpassed all our expectations. We have observed great support for my party and for me. People have expressed their readiness to vote for Dhlakama and the Mozambique National Resistance

[Renamo], despite the existing imbalance of resources between the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and Renamo.

In the field, Renamo is the winner. President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has on various occasions confused his electoral campaign with his post as head of state. Wherever he goes, he orders schools and state factories to close, and the directors force workers to go to the airport to meet him. That is the difference.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, taking into account that you have already concluded your electoral campaign in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces and since these two provinces represent about 41 percent of the Mozambican electorate, what is your assessment of the electoral campaign in these provinces?

[Dhlakama] Well, everything has gone smoothly. I am very happy with the situation. As you are aware, I was warmly received in Zambezia. I visited a number of districts and was warmly received in all of them. Zambezia residents support Dhlakama and the Mozambique National Resistance. Here in Nampula, things have surpassed all expectations. When I arrived here last Sunday [2 October], I was flabbergasted at the airport. I saw more than 100,000 people there. I have never seen such a big crowd in my life. The Macua people have made their decision. They even asked me: Dhlakama, why are you campaigning here? We support you and the Renamo Party. We want change. The people here do not believe in the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party or the promises made by Chissano. This is why I am calm and happy, because things have gone very well in these two provinces.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, you have been talking about fraud [words indistinct].

[Dhlakama] [Words indistinct] so that elections are free and fair. There are signs, however, that the Frelimo Party and its allies are already creating conditions to rig the elections. From the start, we saw that the voter registration process was not being carried out properly. Many areas under strong influence from Renamo or other parties were isolated during the voter registration process. Right now, Frelimo activist groups are buying and seizing voter registration cards.

In addition, many foreigners, such as Tanzanians and Zimbabweans, have been registered as voters. Some registration card numbers have been erased. We do not know why. The truth is that Frelimo is already involved in fraud. Still, through our members, the members of other parties, and the international observers, we will try to avoid election rigging.

[Correspondent] In your opinion, then, the international community's role in this process is very important. It has to do something to avoid election rigging.

[Dhlakama] That is what we would like to see. That is why we are already denouncing irregularities. If we wait

until the end of the elections, people will say: That is what usually happens in Africa. People do not accept the election results. Therefore, we have already begun to denounce irregularities. First, we are saying Frelimo is preparing to rig the elections. We have urged the international community to pay more attention to this problem.

There are times when I become disappointed because the international community is more concerned in finding out whether or not Dhlakama will accept the election results. I have been saying: The most important thing is not the results but that the elections are free and fair. If the elections are rigged, we will not accept the results, because that would mean accepting a dictator as president—someone who has not been elected but who elected himself. If this is the case, then why are we holding elections?

Dhlakama Promises To Exile Chissano if Renamo Wins

MB1310192094 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] presidential candidate, has promised a forced exile for his principal rival, Joaquim Chissano, if he wins presidential elections. Dhlakama, who arrived in the city of Lichinga, the capital of Niassa Province, this afternoon, promised to deport Chissano to South Africa because, according to Dhlakama, Shangaans [Chissano's tribal affiliation] originated from there. Dhlakama also accused Mozambique Liberation Front's presidential candidate of having made available 5 billion meticals to lure Renamo cadres.

Government Pressured to Respect Opposition Rights

MB1310160794 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Portugal and Germany have "exerted pressure" on the Mozambican Government to make a public promise concerning the establishment of opposition status, so as to safeguard the candidate who is defeated at the elections scheduled to be held on 27 and 28 October.

That news was published by Portugal's weekly newspaper, EXPRESSO, which quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Portugal and Germany—the current chairman of the European Union—have been exerting pressure on the Mozambican Government "because of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party leadership's complete opposition to the proposal of forming a government of national unity."

EXPRESSO also reported that the Mozambican Government's refusal to go along with the South African model has prompted the Europeans to change their tactics and propose "real guarantees for the leader of the opposition,

such as happens in the United Kingdom and in Third World countries, such as India."

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, Frelimo candidate in the upcoming presidential elections, has already said publicly that, if he is reelected, he will assure the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader of "security, treatment in accordance with protocol, accommodation, and a dignified salary," if he is the second-most voted for candidate and "head" of the opposition."

EXPRESSO reported that the remainder of the proposal advanced by the Portuguese and the Germans, including a suggestion that Frelimo not appoint its own governors to those provinces where it does not win, has not received a clear answer from the Mozambican Government yet.

The unidentified diplomatic sources noted that acceptance of the proposed points would be "crucial for the healthy development of the peace process, because the Renamo leaders are used to guerrilla warfare rather than civilian life, so they are dependent on the posts and duties attributed them by the state."

EXPRESSO also says that, be that as it may, the ambassadors of the 12 EU countries believe conditions are in place for this country's future to be viewed with "moderate optimism," and most European observers believe—as suggested by the unofficial polls—that Frelimo will win the legislative elections and Joaquim Chissano will be reelected as president.

That weekly newspaper also reported that Renamo has confidentially presented a proposal to the Mozambican Government whereby the post of vice president would be created for the candidate that comes in second in the elections.

Again diplomatic sources in the Mozambican capital, EXPRESSO reported that Renamo also wants its own men to be the governors in those provinces where it wins in the legislative elections. Renamo is also reported to want the prime minister to be chosen on the basis of "agreement between the two parties and technical competence criteria." It also wants "consensus on administration officials for the media organs."

Namibia

New Coalition Issues Election Manifesto

MB1310175694 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Oct 94 p 5

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In line with calls from the banking community for the government to cut down on spending, the Democratic Coalition of Namibia (DCN) party says in its election manifesto that in the eventually of it winning the December polls it will reduce the number of ministries.

Although the new opposition group has not yet released the names of its election candidates, it has launched its campaign for political power through a 19-page manifesto. Titled "A New Direction for Namibia" the manifesto was adopted at the weekend after opposition parties, NPF [National Patriotic Front], Swanu [South-West Africa National Union] and the German faction of the ACN [Action Christian National] merged to form the DCN.

Calling on the government to reduce the number of ministries, the DCN referred to the U.S. with a population nearly 200 times greater than that of Namibia: "In the U.S. with a population of over 200 million, the cabinet is less than 20, about 14 members. The President is both the head of government and head of state," said the DCN in its manifesto.

Namibia with an estimated population of 1.5 million has a 20-man strong cabinet. "If for example a minister could earn a salary and other perks of 218,760 dollars per year, while a deputy minister earns 170,160 dollars per year, it only tells us that there is a monumental misuse of resources which could be utilised for more meaningful social and other purposes," continue the DCN.

The new opposition group which also said it would reduce military spending, suggested a cabinet of not more than ten ministers.

700,000 Registered for General Elections

MB1310190594 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK
ADVERTISER in English 11 Oct 94 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Director of Elections yesterday reported that 120,000 voters had registered to vote during the six-week supplementary registration period, bringing the total number to 700,000 country-wide. The figure represents 90 percent of the country's electorate.

Over 120,000 voters had registered during the voter registration extension week which ended last Friday. The head of information and publicity in the elections office, Mr Joram Rukambe, said an additional 35,000 had applied for duplicate voter cards.

The highest registration figures were recorded in the Omusati region where 22,000 had registered, while the lowest was in the Hardap, Omaheke and Kunene regions where 10,477 voters registered collectively.

However, Mr Rukambe said many Namibian voters were still illiterate about the election process. Most of the voters who registered for the 1992 regional elections had disposed of their voter cards out of ignorance.

He added that many voters were also not in possession of positive identification cards, a situation which impacted negatively on the registration process. Concern was also expressed over regional councillors, who Mr Rukambe accused of creating confusion among the electorate by giving them contradictory.

He said some of the regional councillors were not even domiciled in their respective areas and therefore were not able to mobilise the people to register. "In some constituencies we experienced problems of voters who were not informed about the registration process because their regional councillors, who are supposed to be the link between the community and the registration officials were not living in the constituency and thus did nothing to mobilise the people the registration process," Mr Rukambe said.

In some areas, Mr Rukambe said, the registration teams were met with hostilities from the electorate. There was also the problem of foreigners, in particular Angolans living in Kavango regions who had attempted to register using forged identification cards, Mr Rukambe said.

The information head said the issue of eligible voters living outside the country would be addressed in Parliament during the current session with the Electoral Act Amendment Bill tabled by Prime Minister Hage Geingob. Most of the eligible voters living outside the country have not registered to participate in the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections.

But generally, Mr Rukambe described the supplementary registration process as free and fair and every eligible voter who wished to register for the elections had been given a fair opportunity to do so. "The success of this year's registration process is not necessarily underscored by the high figures of registration which were recorded, but primarily by the manner in which the Directorate of Elections responded to and circumvented crisis situations wherever they cropped up during the last six weeks," he said.

The extension of the voter registration period was also hailed as a step in the right direction and served as proof that if democracy was to flourish in the country, the elections machinery should be committed to having well-defined goals but at the same time maintain flexibility. The following is the regional breakdown of registration figures:

Omusati, 21,921, Ohangwena, 16,428, Karas, 15,441, Oshana, 11,018, Erongo, 9,974, Erongo, 8,775, Otjozondjupa, 8,010, Oshana, 7,530, Hardap, 3,471, Omaheke, 3,380 and Kunene 3,622.

Ghana

Rawlings Leaves for Talks in Nigeria on Liberia

AB1310140994 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], President Rawlings, flew to Abuja this morning for talks with the Nigerian military leader, General Sani Abacha, as part of his efforts to ensure peace in Liberia. He is expected to brief Gen. Abacha on efforts to make the Cotonou accords and the Akosombo agreement workable.

President Rawlings was accompanied by the minister of defense, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas; the chief of staff, Brigadier Francis Agyemfrah; Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo of the office of the president; and the director, Africa and OAU Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Amuawiah.

President Rawlings paid a similar visit to Guinea on the 6th of this month for discussions with President Lansana Conte on the Liberian crisis. The visit to Nigeria, the first by President Rawlings since he became the ECOWAS chairman, is regarded as very important because that country is the largest contributor to the African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] trying to restore peace to Liberia.

President Rawlings is expected back home later in the day.

Nigeria

Abacha, Ghana's Rawlings Discuss Regional Issues

Discuss Common Interest Topics

AB1310185094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria and Ghana have today been holding discussions in Abuja. The discussions are between the head of state, General Sani Abacha, and President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana who arrived in Abuja today on a one-day visit. They discussed issues of common interest to the two countries. President Rawlings, who is also chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, discussed problems confronting the subregion with Gen. Sani Abacha.

Pledge To Speed Up Liberian Peace

AB1310212094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ghana and Nigeria renewed their pledge to work together to accelerate the process to

reestablish peace in Liberia. This reaffirmation was reached after a five-hour meeting between President J.J. Rawlings and General Sani Abacha in Abuja, Nigeria, today. President Rawlings' visit to Nigeria is the third since he assumed the chairmanship of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and it falls within the general framework of consultations he has been holding with leaders of the subregion to break the impasse in Liberia and restore peace in that country.

According to the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, President Rawlings had fruitful discussions with Gen. Abacha. He added that both were convinced that new ideas which were generated during the meeting would advance the peace process in Liberia. Dr. Chambas said the two leaders also appealed to all factions to lay down their arms and help in the peace process. President Rawlings has since returned home.

End Talks on Liberia

AB1310215594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, flew into Abuja this morning to consult with the head of state, General Sani Abacha. The meeting, intended to be a private one, lasted for about four hours. State House correspondent, Chris Ngu, reports.

[Begin recording] [Ngu] The meeting of the two leaders began shortly after the arrival of the ECOWAS chairman and took place at the presidential wing of the Abuja International Airport. Indication that the meeting probably had to do with the Liberian crisis was first given by the presence of the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Gen. Marc Inienger, at the venue of the meeting. That point was later confirmed at a press conference addressed by the Nigerian foreign affairs minister, Ambassador Baba Gana Kingibe; the deputy foreign minister of Ghana, Dr. Mohamed Chambas; and the ECOMOG field commander, Gen. Inienger. Dr. Chambas on the nature of the ECOWAS chairman's visit:

[Chambas] President Rawlings is visiting Nigeria to consult with Gen. Abacha in the general framework of consultations which he, in his capacity as chairman of the ECOWAS Authority, has been holding with his colleagues and his brothers within the ECOWAS subregion on how to further proceed with the peace process in Liberia.

[Ngu] NTA News asked Gen. Inienger to assess the extent of disarmament achieved so far in Liberia.

[Inienger] At the beginning of the disarmament, we had expected.... [pauses] we agreed to disarm 60,000 combatants. Unfortunately, like I have said at many fora, it is rather regrettable that due to many factors, prominent among which is the lack of good faith being shown by the

parties, disarmament has remained stalled. At the moment, all I can say is that we have been able to disarm just about 3,500 combatants.

[Ngu] Ambassador Baba Gana Kingibe tried to explain why a peaceful resolution of the Liberian crisis is a preferred option even though success has remained elusive.

[Kingibe] There is a [word indistinct] of military factions, political factions, and tribal groupings in the scenario of Liberia. The idea of negotiations and seeking a settlement is not really to find a military settlement. The whole idea of the Cotonou Accord and all the endeavors of the ECOMOG, of the ECOWAS and so on is proceeding from the recognition that no one faction can have a military victory in Liberia over the others.

[Ngu] The ECOWAS chairman left for Ghana this evening. [end recording]

Togo

Liberian Faction Leader Taylor Arrives on Visit

Meets With Eyadema

AB1310202094 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lome, 13 Oct (AFP)—Liberian warlord Charles Taylor has asked Togo's President Gnassingbe Eyadema to get an unpopular peace accord signed last month in Ghana implemented, a government source here said Thursday [13 October].

The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) leader arrived in Lome late Wednesday for a surprise 48-hour visit. After meeting Eyadema, Taylor said he had asked for support for the accord he signed at Akosombo, Ghana, on September 12 with the two other principal faction leaders in Liberia. This accord, backed by the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), has been unanimously rejected by Liberian civilian groups as the start of a "military dictatorship". It foresaw the creation at the end of September of a new transitional government dominated by the warlords, to govern the country until elections in October 1995.

So far none of the terms of the accord has been applied. Only Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings, who instigated it in his capacity as current ECOWAS chairman, has openly supported it.

Taylor explained that he was counting on the political influence of the Togolese president to get the accord implemented. He stressed that after the death of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and the overthrow of former Gambian leader Dawda Jawara, General Eyadema was now the longest-serving West African leader, having been in power since 1967. But the warlord also admitted that he was no longer based at Gbarnga, the

north-east Liberian town which had been his headquarters since the start of the war.

The town fell in early September to a coalition of rival factions. The NPFL chief claimed that his forces had partially retaken it and that he himself had been there recently. He refused to indicate where exactly he was now leading his forces from. The Liberian conflict began in December 1989 as an NPFL rebellion against the bloodstained regime of former president Samuel Doe, tortured to death by an NPFL splinter group nine months later.

Seeks Eyadema's Help, Comments

AB1310230594 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], is seeking President Eyadema's assistance to relaunch the peace process in his country. Charles Taylor was received this morning by the head of state.

[Begin Taylor recording, in English fading into French translation] I have come to Togo to see President Eyadema who is the oldest president of West Africa, the doyen of the heads of state of West Africa. We have noticed that without his intervention, no signed agreement can succeed. We have therefore come to seek his support for the Akosombo Agreement to enable it to advance and so that the war in Liberia can stop—so that the death of children, men and children can stop. We know that with his experience and wisdom in several mediation bids in the subregion and in Africa, President Eyadema can help us to attain our goal. The Cotonou Agreement is still valid. This agreement envisaged a six-month transitional government whose term of office ended on 7 September. The Akosombo Agreement is therefore a continuation of the Cotonou Agreement. [end recording]

Concerning the capture of Gbarnga, his general headquarters, Mr. Taylor said: While we were seeking peace in Akosombo, some elements entered to take my capital. After the Akosombo peace talks, I went back and took a great portion of Gbarnga, my capital. There are still some elements occupying parts of the capital. I am going to get them out to restore peace to Liberia. I am the leader and I am in a war situation. I cannot live in Gbarnga but the officers go and come freely. I told myself: At any rate, this is war. I cannot say where I am; whether I am inside or outside. I cannot [words indistinct].

Answering a question on peace in Liberia, President Taylor said: yes, there is hope. The process that we began in Cotonou will bring us to the end, surely, with the support of President Eyadema. In fact, these agreements envisage free elections within one year. After that, there will be peace.

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